

# ***2014 Consumer Confidence Report***

## ***Rancho Del Oro Mobile Home Park***

**We're pleased to present to you** this year's annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is a well located on the property. Well #1, which is located on the hill next to the pump house, was taken out of service in November 2010. At that time, our new well (Well #2) was put into service. This report shows the monitoring results for Well #2.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rich Martin at (209) 743-4653.

**Espanol – (Spanish): Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**In order to ensure** that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**All drinking water, including** bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**Contaminants that may be present** in source water include:

- *Microbiological contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**A Drinking Water Source Assessment** was conducted for our new well, Well #2, in January 2011 by Amador County Environmental Health. A copy is available at ACEH, 810 Court Street, Jackson, CA 95642. There have been no contaminants reported in the water supply. However, the source is considered most vulnerable to agricultural drainage, sewer collection systems, and agricultural/irrigation wells.

**Some people may be more vulnerable** to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

# W A T E R   Q U A L I T Y   D A T A

Rancho Del Oro Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The tables do not include contaminants that were not detected by laboratory testing. Unless otherwise indicated, the data contained in this report are for the monitoring period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the results in this report, though representative, may be more than a year old.

## **TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Table 1 – Sampling Results Showing The Detection Of Coliform Bacteria**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	None	None	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform of <i>E.coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**Note:** **No coliform** has been reported to date in samples collected from our new well. Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public. The routine monthly sample taken on 3/4/2014 was present for coliform bacteria. However, the repeat samples taken 3/6/2014 were absent for coliform bacteria indicating the system was free from coliform bacteria at that time.

**Table 2 – Sampling Results Showing The Detection Of Lead And Copper****Sample Date 08/20/2014**

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	5	ND	None	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	0.34	None	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

*The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile level when less than 10 sites are collected is the average of the highest two detections.*

**Lead** - If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Rancho Del Oro Mobile Home Park is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Table 3 – Sampling Results For Sodium and Hardness**

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	2/5/2013	9.5	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2/5/2013	317	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

**Table 4 - Detection Of Contaminants With A Primary Drinking Water Standard****Inorganic Contaminants****Sample Date: 10/22/2013** (Unless otherwise noted.)

Chemical or Constituent	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexavalent Chromium Sampled 10/2/2014	N	ND	ND	0.02	10	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> ) Sampled 2/4/2014	N	7.1	ppm	45	45	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants      4 quarter average sampled 9/2/10, 11/30/10, 3/9/11, 8/23/11</b>						
Radium 228	N	1.47	pCi/L	0.019	Ra226 + Ra228 MCL=5	Erosion of natural deposits

**Table 5 - Detection Of Contaminants With A Secondary Drinking Water Standard <sup>(a)</sup>**  
**Sample Date 10/22/2013**

Chemical or Constituent	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride	N	8.2	ppm	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Conductivity	N	590	umhos/cm	NA	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; sea water influence
Color (units)	N	<3	units	NA	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	N	ND	ppb	NA	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor – Threshold	N	1.0	units	NA	3	Naturally-occurring organic compounds
Sulfate	N	12	ppm	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity	N	0.50	NTU	NA	5	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	N	472	ppm	NA	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**(a)** There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Report prepared 2/24/2015 by Sierra Foothill Laboratory, Inc., amended 6/19/2015 by Water Compliance Services with assistance from Amador Environmental Health Dept. using *CCR Guidance for Water Suppliers* available at, <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx>, employing due diligence with instructions given. Data contained in this report are based on the analytical results generated by Sierra Foothill Laboratory and its subcontract laboratories.